

To the Editor

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other, that hibernated as if they were squirrels, tortoises, or spent wasps. The more bizarre form of the theory came later. Swallows have been known to roost in reed-beds, and before they migrate, and dead sand-martins are sometimes found in reed-beds, and this must have given rise to the notion that swallows hibernated under water. It seems first to have been formulated by Ulric Magnus, an exiled Swedish historian, in 1555. In the English translation of 1685, his words on the subject are: "Though many Writers of Natural Histories have written, that Swallows change their station; that is, when cold Winter begins, to come they fly to hotter Climates, yet oftentimes, in the Northern Countries, Swallows are drawn forth, by chance, by fishermen, like a lump cleaving together, where they wait amongst the Reeds, after the beginning of Autumn, and there fasten themselves till to build, were to come, to feed."

A vivid woodcut, shown on the right, illustrates this passage. Two men on a river-bank haul in a miraculous draught of mixed swallows and fishes, making it quite clear that the torpid birds had been totally immersed.

This view, chiefly due to what Eagle Clarke calls the "baneful influence" of the Hon. Daines Barrington, survived long after Defoe's death. Linnaeus was seduced by it, Gilbert White could never quite shake himself free of it, and Dr. Johnson was very positive about it. In conversation with Boswell in 1768, Johnson admitted that woodcocks migrated, but

Swallows certainly sleep all the winter. A number of them congregate together, by flying round and round, and then all in a heap throw themselves under water, and lie in the bed of a river.

Baron Cuvier, who was born in the following year and became the most authoritative authority on zoology, living well on into the nineteenth century, wrote of the sand-martin in 1817: "Il paraît constant qu'elle ennuie pendant l'hiver, et même qu'elle passe cet état au fond de l'eau des ruisseaux." John Hunter, the great anatomist, went to some trouble to fail to induce captive swallows to hibernate in tubs of water and reeds, and to support evidence without air. Indeed Eagle Clarke, who is unaware of Defoe's account, maintains that "the only writer of any distinction in the eighteenth century who adhered to sound common-sense views on the subject was George Edwards".

In the previous century the hibernation theory had not yet begun to run riot, and the authorities whom Defoe could have consulted were much more cautious. The standard work on birds at the end of the seventeenth century and beginning of the eighteenth was Francis Willughby's *Ornithologia*, which appeared in Latin in 1676 and in an English translation annotated by John Ray in 1678.



De mixtis Piscibus cum Hirundinibus.

At first sight Willughby's remarks on "the Swallow in general" seem very strange to the modern reader, for his chief concern seems to be to establish the utility of the swallow in God's scheme of creation, and its purpose is nothing so prosaic as catching flies and other noxious insects. No, the function of the swallow is medicinal, and seven different receipts are listed, most of them remedies against the falling sickness and the squinancy. One consists of no fewer than a hundred swallows dissolved in white wine with enstorium and penny roots. Number six may serve as an example:

The Dung heats very much, discusses, and is acrimonious. Its chief use is against the bilious of a mad dog, taken outwardly and inwardly; in Colic and Nephritic pains taken inwardly, put up it provokes excretion.

After this excursion on the fringes of quackery and alchemy, Willughby proceeds, to describe the House Swallow very exactly, and he concludes with admirable sense:

What becomes of Swallows in Winter time, whether they fly into other Countries, or lie torpid in hollow trees, and the like places, neither are natural Historians agreed, nor indeed can we certainly determine. To us it seems more probable that they fly away into hot Countries, viz. Egypt, Ethiopia, &c. than that either they lurk in hollow trees, or holes of Rocks, and ancient buildings, or lie in water under the ice in Northern Countries, as Olaus Magnus reports.

John Ray in *The Wisdom of God Manifested in the Works of the Creation* (third edition, 1701) takes bird migration as a matter of fact, and has no doubts about where birds go, but is puzzled only to know how and why. And migration is sensibly discussed in a letter from W. Derham to Hans Sloane in 1708 which was reprinted

in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society for that year. He takes it for granted that many birds, including swallows, are birds of passage, and his remark that "it may be convenient also to observe how the Winds sit at the same time, especially towards the Sea-coasts" may have given Defoe a hint.

But most inquiring minds were completely open, and this was the line taken by a correspondent printed in Ray's *Philosophical Letters* in 1718. It was written by a Mr. Johnson in 1686, and it shows that Milton's lunar theory was already well enough known to be seriously considered at that date:

Let me know if you can tell anything certain concerning *Birds of Passage*, whether they go, when they leave us? It is granted that the Swallow Kint, and such small Birds, do hide themselves in Rocks, or Trees, yet *Storks, Soland-Geeze*, and Birds of great Size, cannot possibly do so. The Moon is too far for a Journey, and a New World in the South temperate Zone methinks they can hardly reach, seeing *Uld-Geeze* from Ireland, and *Wood-Cucks* from Norway, come often so thick to us: And yet how they should 'scape the Eyes of so many diligent Enquirers, both by Sea and Land, especially since our Increase of Trade and Navigation, is to me a Matter of no less Difficulty.

These were the views of the experts whom Defoe might have consulted. Whether or not he had read Ray or Derham, he had almost certainly heard Morton's arguments, and there is no doubt that he greatly admired him. Indeed John Robert Moore even goes so far as to say that "Defoe's critical observation of nature began under Morton". So one might expect him to be biased in favour of the moon. Yet in fact his remarks on swallows show him to be, as Moore shrewdly labelled him, a "Citizen of the Modern World".

At the end of his brief description of Southwold, he writes, at some length on "our Summer Friends", and it is worth quoting the passage in full:

At this Town in particular, and so at all the Towns on this Coast, from *Thetford* to *Taunton*, is the ordinary Place where our Summer Friends the Swallows, first land when they come to visit us; and here they may be said to mark for their Return, when they pay back into winter's time; and as I think the following Remark that of our friend a Circumstance, may be both instructive, as well as diverting, it may be proper in this Place. The Case is this: I was some Years before at this Place, at the latter end of the Year 1711; about the beginning of October, and lodging in a House that looked into the Church-yard, I observ'd in the Evening an unusual multitude of Birds sit upon the Leads of the Church; Curiosity led me to go nearer to see what they were, and I found they were all Swallows; that there was such an infinite Number that they cover'd the whole Roof of the Church, and of several Houses near it, and perhaps might of more Houses which I did not see; this led me to Enquire of a young Gentleman whom I saw near me, what the meaning was of such a prodigious Multitude of Swallows sitting there; I said, he, turning towards the Sea, now may see the Reason the third of May, I did not seem fully convinced by that Expression; so he goes on: I perceive, Sir, says he, you are a Stranger to it; you must then understand first that this is the Season of the Year when the Swallows, their Food here, having been to leave us, and return to the Country, wherever it be, from whence I suppose they came; and this being the nearest to the Coast of Holland, they come here to Fubark; this is said *Swallow a little*; and now Sir, says he, the Weather being too calm, or the Wind

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cowbirds, they are waiting for them, they are all *Wind-birds*. This was more evident to me in the Morning I found them come about to the North-west, and there was not a breath of wind to be seen, of near a Mile, and believe was there the Night before.

How those Creatures love the Place to their Home, and that they are to go; that is the nearest Cut ever, or nearest Cut is best for the must leave in the Naturalist, who must open it, and not think.

Certain it is, that the Swallows come further for warm Weather, from Cold, the third of another Nature; they, like *Fish in the Sea*, pursue their voracious Creatures, desiring their Food is found in the fens; of which in wet Venetians, in damp and moist Air is full; they come hither, mer, because our Air is full, and Damp, than in other Countries; for that Reason, feeds greatly of Insects; it the Air be the Grats die of themselves, the Swallows will be found for Want, and fall down the Air, their Food being taken; in the *Winds*, of which in wet Venetians, in damp and moist Air is full; they come hither, mer, because our Air is full, and Damp, than in other Countries; for that Reason, feeds greatly of Insects; it the Air be the Grats die of themselves, the Swallows will be found for Want, and fall down the Air, their Food being taken; in the *Winds*, of which in wet Venetians, in damp and moist Air is full; they come hither, mer, because our Air is full, and Damp, than in other Countries; 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Problems of peripheral economies

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Evoluciones de sociología del desarro-
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ALFONSO PINTO: Política y desarro-
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Economía chilena. 293pp. San-
tiago, Chile: Editorial Univer-

Anthropology. A. R. RADZINSKI: *History, Science and Imagination in Primitive Society*. Routledge and Kegan Paul, 12s. 6d.

Archaeology. A. LEE OPPENHEIM: *Excavations at Mesopotamia*. University of Chicago Press, 36s.

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Law. — A. L. TROUT: *Justice on Trial: The Case of Louis D. Brandeis*. University of Chicago Press, 27s.

Literature and Literary Criticism. JAMES CAHILL: *Milham*. RAYMOND COWLEY: *W. B. Yeats, James Joyce, and the English*. JACQUES FRAIS: *The Holographic*.

found in the hand of the King, a Bedford manuscript which came into the hands of Sir Robert Cotton (this was illustrated by a second of the eight colour plates in the catalogue), *Le Sirey de l'Erger*, also with an autograph note by Charles V, which belonged at one time to Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and the photographs of the Heurs of Yolande of Flanders mentioned above. From the Bute collection came part of a *Grande Chronique de France* which has been in England at least since the sixteenth century when it was broken up and the other part found its way to Cotton, so that it is now in the British Museum. In addition to the photographs already mentioned, several of the Vincent de Beauvais manuscripts sold at Solihay's on December 3, 1968, were provided by the Chester Beatty executors but arrives too late for mention in the catalogue.

Reference was made above to a manuscript from the Royal Library in Brussels, which contributed seven items in all, and among other foreign lenders were libraries in Copenhagen, Geron, Hamburg. The Hague whence came two manuscripts, one of them the magnificent Bible presented to Charles V by Jann de Vaudelet and later in the Gaignat sale in 1764 when it went to Holland, Leyden and Nuremberg. Perhaps the most important single loan from abroad was that briefly mentioned above, of the Heurs of Jeanne d'Evreux, acquired some years ago by the Metropolitan Museum of New York from the Rothschild family and now at the Cloisters. But more than two-thirds of the manuscripts belonged to the Bibliothèque Nationale itself, which also provided a number of the

Anthropology. A. R. RADZINSKI: *History, Science and Imagination in Primitive Society*. Routledge and Kegan Paul, 12s. 6d.

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MANO HENRIQUE CARDOSO: *Reflexiones de sociología del desarrollo en América latina*. 180pp. Editorial PINTO: *Política y desarrollo*. 154pp. JOSE CADARLONI: *La economía chilena*. 293pp. Santiago, Chile: Editorial Universitaria.

As American economists face a troubling task. The population is rising every twenty years; food production is scarcely increasing fast enough to maintain present living standards; income distribution is rapidly becoming even more regressive; and very few new jobs are created for the millions who enter the labour force every year—and up adding to the low-productivity service sector in the towns, the under-employed agricultural sector in the countryside. Yet, faced by such desperate problems, the authors of the three books under review cannot agree either on the nature of the illness or the measures to cure it.

They agree on only two points—countries developed in the industrial world cannot be applied without modifications in what they like call "the periphery" of the capitalist world economy; and no economic analysis can be adequate unless it recognizes the special historical, social and political characteristics of peripheral nations. Thus they agree on the possibility of a universal economic science, abstracted from the social and social context.

Cardoso, in *Construções de sociologia*

logía del desarrollo en América Latina, considers that the only worthwhile concept of development is one which takes into account

The type of society in question, i.e. the forms of appropriation, the type of labour exploitation, the distribution of income among social groups, the power structure, the degree to which a given country controls its investment decisions, how much of the investment is in directly productive activities, the political movements, &c.

Furthermore, the concept of an "under-developed country" must examine the relationship between these countries and the developed countries, otherwise the name is just a simple device for shifting all responsibility on to some supposedly inherent characteristics of cultural backwardness.

Likewise, "feudalism" was a word developed to describe a particular period of European history. To transfer it uncritically to a Latin American context is to destroy the value of the concept. Moreover, a realistic analysis must recognize the extent to which traditional groups have shown a capacity for renovation sufficient to maintain at least a partial control over a developing society. Nor can the impoverished masses of Latin America be identified with the European model of the proletariat. Sr. Cardoso emphasizes that modern technology has made industry very labour-saving, so that increases in the labour force go into a variety of marginal urban "service" occupations, rather than factory employment. Admittedly, within the manu-

factitious sector artisan production is being displaced by large scale factory production, and certain strata of highly paid workers are appearing. But in contrast to nineteenth-century England "there is growing differentiation within the industrial sector" as industrialization proceeds.

Thus there is political change and social mobility (in contrast with the "inflexible oligarchies," thesis), but it only benefits certain strategic sectors at the expense of the growing "marginal" population (in contrast to the "modernization" and "take-off" theses). One strategic sector—the entrepreneur—is considered in greater detail. Unfortunately the "values" of entrepreneurs are treated as though they were tram rails—if you learn certain values from your education and family background, they are assumed to determine your future conduct.

Amílcar Pinto, in *Política y desarrollo*, also denounces the mechanical application of western concepts to Latin American reality:

What we call economic science is largely a body of generalizations distilled from the experience of Great Britain in the nineteenth century, and from the subsequent experiences of other industrial nations. The English classical economists managed to formulate a number of laws and hypotheses of universal validity—at least in appearance for some outstanding aspects of contemporary economic activity. Nevertheless their theories were inevitably coloured by their special field of observation and even here it is undeniable that at times they lapsed into utopia, glossing over some fundamental aspects of the reality they observed.

He also attacks Latin America's "official left". Like the official right, he claims, they are befuddled by theories imported from abroad, and ill-adapted to the realities of the continent.

Yet Sr. Cadenatorri, who is a member of the Central Committee of the Chilean Communist Party, and their leading economist, has written the only book of the three which systematically quotes evidence. His account of Chilean agriculture, in *La economía chilena*, provides plenty of ammunition against those orthodox economists who believe the stagnation of food production is simply due to the existence of an uncompetitive price structure. Fifty-eight per cent of the value of agricultural production is generated on large estates owned by only about 3,000 families. Between 1958 and 1966, food prices rose six-fold while other components of the price index rose only four-fold. The proportion of this price which reaches the small peasant producer has fallen from nearly half in 1947-51 to only about a third in recent years.

So major institutional changes are needed. President Frei's reforms scarcely scratch the surface of Chile's problems. Sr. Cadenatorri is, as one might expect, more convincing in his indictments than in the remedies he suggests. But behind the rhetoric of the Chilean Communist Party is a pragmatic approach to immediate political realities. In the theoretical journal of the party, Sr. Cadenatorri has written:

In Chile there is the possibility of a non-capitalist road, conceived as a

The objective is no longer an immediate socialist revolution of the Chinese or Cuban variety, but an imitation of the Egyptian or Algerian examples, which represent a "third way", less disturbing for either the United States or the Soviet Union. This doctrine will probably enable the communists to support a "progressive" Christian Democracy at the next election. It also enables Sr. Pinto and Sr. Caldemarti to converge, in spite of their conflicting slogans. After all, in his onslaught on the official left, Sr. Pinto's major point is that

the truth is that a series of hybrid systems have emerged, which combine elements of both "poles" [i.e., capitalism and communism] but which do not exactly duplicate either of them.

The Chilean communists, led by Sr. Cademarti, appear to have rallied to this dubious thesis.

Are these hooks for economists at all? British practitioners of the subject are likely to feel that all this politics, history, and sociology is peripheral, possibly even dangerous. Plumb's disapproval of sorcery, gives the trade a bad name. Certainly these Latin American writers will benefit from a more rigorous training in economic analysis. But an economist capable of tackling the communist's problems must surely be a professional economist rather than a poet. The received doctrine currently taught to British students,

Information, please

Nathaniel Bacon 1137-1622, of Still
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Sir Matthew Baillie Bechic, Chief Justice
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diaries and correspondence, for a
biography.

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Aldingbough, Berkshire.

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Bouye, partner of Carl Fagerberg from
1887 to 1905: any information about
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R. R. Langham-Carter,
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South Africa.

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material, especially concerning her
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editor, for a biography.
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Hundred* whereabout
ters, journals and diaries
seventeenth to nineteenth

for a history. William S.
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Twain's previously unpub-
ings.
Franklin A.

Dr. R. O. GRIMSHAW, *of the*
London. 325pp. Fabel and
per. £2 10s.

as well as half the world's population. Dr. Whyte, who in his study of milk production in developing countries, has made a factual and sober assessment of the existing situation and the possibilities for improvement. These are very considerable, even if not as some optimists would have it.

and viceregal works of art, but it creates an atmosphere in which visitors would understand the significance and unity of Mexican civilization and be uplifted thereby. Mexican museums, exhibitions and the more accessible archaeological sites are invariably thronged with Mexicans of every background who seem, far more than their counterparts elsewhere, at home in these surroundings. The new museum marks a new sense

Dr. Bernal with two of the Museum curators has produced an admirable handbook to the Museum. Each ha has a specific purpose or covers a particular region. By describing its contents and illustrating some of the finer pieces on display, the author contrive to present a short and up-to-date history of indigenous Mexican art, together with an ethnographic survey of the surviving Indian peoples. The pictures plain and coloured are of the publisher's usual high standard, and well support the text: the maps and glossary are also useful. The translation is occasionally a little wooden but does not obstruct.

about. Significantly, it begins with Valentino's funeral and works its way forward and back from there. All of it is highly readable, and in many ways a very bizarre document on American life and America's most cherished fantasies.

Books and Bookselling
A Guide to Book Production Procedures. The Publishers Association.

Given are the days when a book publisher could hand over to a printer a largely unedited author's manuscript and expect to receive it with no extra charges on the invoice, plus a handsome profit. The book on which little sub-editorial or production department intervention was evident apart from proof reading. The rising crisis of printing and additional handling in the printing office have compelled both sides to compile this succinct manual of book production practice. Apart from selling down many procedural details sometimes overlooked in the critical path of book production, it deals concisely with such controversial matters as the ownership of a type setting, printing shortages, and storage. Muenchver

and training of staff. However the evidence of bookshop customers too often shows up the inadequate operation of both essential functions. For unlike in most retail trades it is highly desirable for the sales staff actually to have an inkling of the contents and quality of the products they are called on to sell in great variety. Although the author is familiar with these special problems of the book trade, his study would have

THEOLOGY AND

This reprint programme by Gifford presents a survey of the centuries of Christian thought, giving details of the full list of titles available on request for the Church History, Liturgy, the Bible, and Hebrews. The titles listed below in the first quarter of 1969 and prices until March 31st, 1969.

BADGER, George P.: The
London 1852 2 vols. Pre-pub.

The second of these pamphlets, written by a number of booksellers and others professionally concerned with bookshop layout and service and on that account is more closely written from the inside of the trade. The six contributors have all been associated with the "peligree" Chatter Group of booksellers, who have paid much attention to the problem of fitting and furnishing premises in a trade where there is seldom enough

AND HUMANISM

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Michigan 48823, U.S.A

George Lambert *fr.* 1700-1761, London painter: whereabouts of any unrecorded biographical material and paintings, for a forthcoming exhibition.

E. Enkerg.
Assistant Curator, The Iwergh Bequest, Kenwood, London, N.W.3.

"The Lizard", twelve-line poem beginning—"It rests upon a sunny scote."; name of the author.

Jan Green.
Greenwich House, Kingham Hill School, Kingham, Oxfordshire.

U.S.A.
St. Francis Washington, Wash.
Baron Burchley, compiler
whereabouts of cypher
to those in The Confidential
don, edited by Sir Duff
London, 1855.
F. Higgin
Royal Museum and Public

Filwood Williams (1783-48)
 "Moonlight painter": sev-
 eral works by his son H.L.
 ton, Arthur Gilbert and
 Percy, and would any ad-
 ditions please write. Jan 8
 Lane Birch, Boston.
 Derbyshire.
 Wendenham: any informa-
 tion re manuscripts and other
 for a detailed chronology.
 Mark L.
 Jan 8

a pilot will realize why such
have since been described a
get. Air mechanics of the First
War may be pleased to redi
how exact was the advice given
in respect of each model
urers were a race apart. There
a word about guns or their

Epigraphy
 by FERNANDO and PISA-CUÁN
The Mexican National
 Edited by *Anthropology*
 Translated by Carolyn B.
 1960. 216pp. Thames and
 35s. (Paperback, 21s.).
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Press. 35s.

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